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INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 1537.

GARFIELD ACCEPTS

The Republican Nomination for President of the United States

In a Letter Which is Poor in Construction, and Mighty Thin Reading.

Garfield's Letter of Acceptance. Menton, O., July 12.—General Garneld has forwarded to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomi-nation tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

MENTOR, O., July 10, 1880. DEAR SIR-On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you. In the presence of the Committee of which you were Chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a ceep the confidence it implies, and with a ceep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially indorse the principles set forth in the pistform adopted by the Convention on nearly all the subjects of which it treats My opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, nowever, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion, without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war. It should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strennously delicans fully recognize and will strennously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they repremacy which so long crippled the func-tions of the National Govern-ment, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a Nation tion, with ample powers of self-preservation; that its Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof "are the supreme law of the land;" that the right of the Nation to determine the method by which its own Legislature shall be created can not be surrendered. without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the Government; that the National laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote at such election, and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote estly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other terson. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of National well being in which all have a common interest; such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will outlast passion. But it be completely heated, and the spirit of broth-erhood can not fully pervade the whole country, until every citizen, rich and poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Wherever the evjoyment of these rights is not assured, discontent will prevail, immigration will case, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of labor and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Govern-ment should exercise all its Constitutional authority to put an end to the evils, for all the people, and the States are members of one bo and no member can suffer without in jury to all. The m. s. sections evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such fredom and toleration of political opinion and action, that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power; without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and co:rupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate; will never be realized until

every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is poppiar education, without which, neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the Nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools, but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions, to apply any portion of the revenues of the Nation, or of the States, to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the Church and the State on everything relat-

ing to taxation should be absolute. On the subject of National finances, my views have been so frequently and fully expressed, that little is needed in the way of an additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interhas been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures, and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principles of the debt, will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie pay-ments which the Republican party so cour-ageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the Government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as National as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is now more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the quality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be and country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments. In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the Treasury, and will enable the labor and capital em-ployed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign production. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country can not be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for the comof the Government to provide for the com-mon defense not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the Nation. Fortunately for the inerests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to the appropriations for he improvements of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that ourpose are strictly limited to works of National importance. The Missis-sippi River, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people, that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the Nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks. be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of 25,000,000 people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfth of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses. The mate-

cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses. The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiments of our people have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific Coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration, either in its purposes or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without

restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We can not consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a Commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful, without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already feit, and prevent their norease by such restrictions, as without violence or by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities, and the freedom and dignity of lebor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Govern-ment, is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the Constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The Convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the Executive Departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration, no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the mili-tary and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground of complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulation by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the ten-ure of office, and greatly reduce the uncer-tainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the Government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not the temporary devices of convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected It will be my purpose to enforce a strict obedi-ence to the Constitution and the laws, and to promote as best I may the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the peple and the tayor of God.

With great respect, I am very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD. To Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Chairman of Commit-

Pole Raising and Public Speaking.

Sr. Paul, Ind., July 11 .- The Democrats of this town and vicinity assembled here yesterday in great numbers to witness the cere monies attendant upon raising a hickory pole in honor of Hancock and English, the Democratic standard-bearers. Eloquent and ap propriate addresses were made by Colonel John S. Scobey, of Greensburg, and Dr. F. M. Howard, of this place, Democratic nominee for the State Senate. The patriotic and stirring sentiments uttered by the speakers were warmly applauded, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings. A fine hickory pole, ninety-five feet high, was raised without accident. Mr. Theodore Eck, a former Republican, but now an enthusiastic Democrat, managed the work, assisted by Thomas Robuck, Jefferson Debolt and other prominent Democrats. The pole was furnished by Mr. John Walton, of St. Omer, who hauled it in at his own expense. An elegant flag, ten by eighteen feet in size, was contributed by Mr. John Palmerton, one of the best Democratic workers in this vicinity. Altogether, this was a day long to be remembered, and the spirit

a largely increased majority in this County. The Population of Elkhart.

manifested justifies us in saying that no ticket

could have been presented that would suit the

Democrats hereabouts better than Hancock

and English. They will undoubtedly receive

ELKHART, Ind., July 6 .- The census of this city shows a population of 6,997, an increase since 1870 of 112 per cent. This is probably the largest increase of any other place in the

The Wheat Prospect in Minnesota. Sr. Paul, Minn., July 10 .- The reports now disturbing the centers of the grain trade of the failure of the wheat crop in the Northwest are founded upon facts, but the fact is exagger-ated and distorted. It is difficult even to get at the facts as to the condition of the crop in the midst of panicky rumors and interested perversion. Grain dealers in St. Paul claim that the crop is nearly ruined throughout the State. Minneapolis miliers say wheat has not suffered seriously in the region tributary to them. Every Rail: road Company has glowing reports from along its line, which in many cases is contradicted by travelers. Reports carefully sifted, average of all evidence, seems to be about this: In the Southern and river country of Minnesota, embracing the heaviest, in which former District in Northern Iowa and Northwestern Wisconsin, the crop has suf-fered severely since the heavy rains of the first week of June. This weather, followed by the warm sun, induced rust, which is not very dangerous at this stage of growth, and a sort of blight of the stalk, as if scalded, which is more serious. Certain Counties—Olmstead, Houston, Winona and Wabasha—have also suffered from the ravages of the chinch bug. In localities that have suffered the most, 30 to 40 per cen is probably a moderate estimate for the loss from combined causes. Of course the average for the whole section is still more. For the whole State it will be less. The Western and frontier Counties, including those on the main line of the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Road, have suffered much less from wet weather and rust, and not at all from bugs, while reports from the Northern Pacific country and Red

A Whole Town Engages in a Free Fight-Four Men Fatally Injured. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 6.—Reliable information from Troy Mills, a small village in this County, gives the details of a terrible fight during the celebration last Saturday. The

River Valley, where rains were not followed

by warm weather, as in the South, are uni-

formly favorable.

cause of the fight, in which over 300 persons engaged, was bad blood engendered several years ago, involving a tax for a rathroad. The row began by the Marshal of the day striking

Death of Rev. Mr. Sears.

Baratoga, N. Y., July 6.—Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., LI. D. of Staunton, Va., died this afternoon, aged seventy-seven. Dr. Sears was for many years President of Brown University. When George Peabody gave a fund for educational purposes in the South Dr. Sears was made manager of the fund. He then went to live in Virginia. He came here about a month ago for his health, and to deliver an address before the American Institute of Instruction, on Wednesday evening, on "Educational Progress in the United States During the Last Fifty Years."

First Case of Yellow Fever at New Orleans. New Orleans, July 12.—A sailor from the bark Excelsior, from Rio, died at the Hospital with symptoms of yellow fever. The Board of Health has taken every precaution to protect the health of the city. CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG. CLEVELAND, July 12.—To day John Welch, convicted of the murder of Andrew Gettsaker, was sentenced in Fremont to hang on December 3. Welch protested his innocence.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12 .- Colonel Cash was arrested this atternoon by the Sheriff of Chesterfield County, on a warrant from the Coroner of Kershaw County, charging him with the killing of Colonel Shannon.

SENT UP FOR TEN YEARS. CINCINNATI, July 12 .- Sain P. Bowles, ex-County Engineer, who was convicted last week of forging County bonds, was to day sen-tenced by Judge Burnet to serve a term of ten years in the penitentiary. The sentence is suspended for sixty days to allow an applica-

tion for a writ of error. A DOUBLE MURDER. SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—M. Gardner, aged twelve, and H. Fitch, sged eleveu, have been found dead near Potter Valley, Mendocino County, one shot through the head and the other through the heart. No quarrel is known to have existed between the boys, and it is believed to be a case of murder. A man's tracks were found in the vicinity. There is no other clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

DOINGS OF A CRAZY TRAMP
BYERS, Col., July 12.—Lest evening at 9
o'clock an unknown tramp came to the depot, and while engaged in conversation, suddenly drew a large butcher knife and gave Samue Green a cut over the eye. He cut John Mc-Glynn so that his bowels came out, and then stabled Frank McCracken, a te'egraph opera-tor, probably fatally in the left side. McCracken ran across the *treet, followed by the tramp, who was shot dead by a Constable. The tramp can not be identified, but is supposed to be a manlac.

A YOUNG WOMAN MURDERED BY HER BROTHER D. NVILLE, Va., July 9.—Last night about midnight Thomas D. De Jarnette entered a bagnlo, inquiring for Mollie De Jarnette, and at his request the two went to a private room. Repeated pis'ol shots followed. The police broke into the room, and the girl was found on the floor, her brother standing by with a pistol in his hand. He immediately confessed the shooting his sister, averring that he had done it to wipe out the disgrace of the family. The girl was shot five times; two shots were She protests that her prother was right in taking her life, and begs that he be not punished. Before the brother was taken to prison, he and his sister embraced. The brother is a telegraph operator, aged twenty, and the sister seventeen years of age.

MEMPHIS, July 10,-George Sanford and Richard McKee, both colored, were hanged yesterday at Osceal, Ark., for the murder of Armistead Penn, colored, on the 26th of November last. In an interview the night pre-vious to the hanging both confessed their guilt, but said the Lord had pardoned them. At noon they left the jall under a strong guard walked to the place of execution, a distance of a quarter of a mile. The gallows was erected on the bank of the Mississippi River, under a gigantic old pecan tree. The condemned men joined in singing, "Hark, From the Tomb a Doleful Sound!" and "Show Pity, Lord; Oh, Lord, Forgive!" On the scaffold McKee confessed to murdering Penn. Sanford spoke for several minutes. His voice was clear and firm, saying that he was guilty, and he, too, was prepared to die. At the moment great feeling was ex-hibited by many of the crowd, and a number of men pushed their way through the guards, climbed the steps of the scaffold, grasped them by their hands and bid them good bye. The drop was sprung at 2 o'clock. McKee's neck was broken by the fall. Sanford's noose slipwas broken by the lath, Sanford's hoose sup-ped a little, and was drawn up against his left cheek. He cried out, "Oh, kill me! kill me!" and made many spasmodic twists, at one time drawing himself almost double. Three thousand people witnessed the execu-tion, which was the first ever had in this

EXECUTION OF GEORGE ALLEN PRICE, THE MUI DERER, AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 9.-George Allen Price, the murderer of Villie Black, was hanged according to law, in the yard of the Hamilton County Jail, at il:12, and cut down dead twenty minutes later, this forenoon. On April 30, 1879, he shot and murdered Vil

lie Black, in the office of the latter in this city. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to b+ hanged on May 28, this year. On representations that he was insane, Governor Foster gave him a res pite until July 9. Price was colored, born a slave in Kentucky 37 years ago was freed by the war, and came to Cincinnati, where he has since lived. Villie Black was a tobacco merchant, and for eight years up to a week before his murder, kept Pilce in his employ. About a week previously he caused the arrest of Price for stealing to-bacco from him; then only a day before the murder bailed him out. Price went to Black' office, demanded a retraction of the charge of larceny, which was refused, whereupon the murder followed. The conduct of George Allen Price under the sentence has been described as cold, hard and unrepentant. He had particular abhorrence of reporters. His redeeming traits were his intense concern for his family, which, it is said, was characteristic of him before the commission of the crime. Till twelve years old he said he was reared a Catholic, when, through the influence of woman who became his wife, he joined the Baptist Church. That he abandoned years ago and up to the moment of his death, and then to the last refused to have a spiritual adviser. An hour before the execution the Jailer asked him, "Are you prepared to die?" He answered, "Yes; I've always been prepared ever since I was born." To his best friends conversing with him this morning he said, "I suppose a man exists hereafter, and, if God made me of dust and breathed life into me, I'm His own, and I'il trust Him to take care of me, and I don't want any nonsense about it on the scaffold." One of the most active in trying to get his punishment commuted to imprisonment for life asked him if he though he was sane at all times, and he replied, firmly, "Why, yes; I've been sane all the time." He evidently hoped for executive clemency to within two hours of the execution, when the Jaller disabused his mind of such hopes. This morning he ate ne breakfast. During all forenoon from half-past 4 in the morning he drank a great deal of whisky, smoked cigars, talked freely and cheerfully, sought out pris-oners in the jail to ask their pardon in cases where he supposed he had given offense, and sent word to Judge Longworth, the Judge who prounced the senter ce, asking forgiveness for words used in a letter sent to him. He took occasion to express the most intense gratitude to rome ladies who had visited him in the jall, and to the wife of the Jailer, coupled with the wish that there might be a hereafter in which he would be enabled to repay the kindness which was so dear, because rendered when the whole public seemed to be mercilessly enraged against him. The enormity of his crime and the justice of his punishment he fully realized, and frequently took occasion to remark that all disposition to complain of the Courts and the public had vanished. He requested the Sheriff to delay the hanging putil it is, and the Sheriff acquiesced. He was attired in a new black suit and wore a slouch hat from the prison cell to an spart-ment in the jail, where he listened quietly to the death warrant. On his way to the scaffold he called on a servant and some little children in the jail yard, bade them farewell and hoped a better life and death for them than his. His interview with his wife lasted two hours. row began by the Marshal of the day striking a man for insuiting a woman, and the blow was the signal for a free fight, lasting two hours, in which every conceivable weapon was used. The result was four men probably fatally wounded and the serious injury of twenty-five others. The Imsh element were the aggressors, and were badiy worsted. The best citizens of Troy Mills participated.

Interview with his wife lasted two hours. His only daughter did not visit him since yesterday. On the scaffold he was firm and composed. To several persons in the crowd whom he recognized, he bade farewell. Just before the black cap was applied, he addressed the spectators, saying: 'I've tried to live well, and I die the best I can.' Though the execution was in an inclosure, the Court House walls formed the wall of the inclosure, and many persons witinclosure, the Court House walls formed the wall of the inclosure, and many persons witnessed the scene from the windows. The noose was not drawn tight enough, and when the trap fell it slipped and failed to break the victim's neck. For ten minutes the pulse beat. The body, when cut down, was taken to the crowded strests and exhibited. By his request his funeral will be private, and from his widow's home, next Sunday.

One Lady Killed and Several Wounded by a

Drunken Driver of a Carriage. GLEN HOUSE, N. H., July 12.—A terrible accident, caused by a drunken driver, occurred on the carriage road from Glen House to the summit of Mount Washington, this afternoon, about a mile below the Halfway House. One of the six-horse mountain wagons containing a party of nine persons, the last load of excursionists from Michigan to make the descent of the mountain, was tipped over, and one lady killed and five others injured. Soon after

starting from the summit the passengers discovered that the driver had been drinking while waiting for the party to descend. They while waiting for the party to descend. They left this wagon a short distance from the summit and walked to the Halfway House, four miles below, where one of the employes of the Carriage Road Company assured them there was no bad place below that, and that he thought it would be safe for them to resume their seats with the driver, who was with them. Soon after passing the Halfway House, in driving around the curve too rapidly, the carriage was tipped over, throwing the House, in driving around the curve too rapidly, the carriage was tipped over, throwing the occupants into the woods and onto the rocks.

Mrs. Ira Chichester, of Aliegan, Mich., was instantly killed, her husband, who was sitting at the other side, being only slightly bruised. Of the other occupants, Mrs. L. L. Tomsley, of Kalamazzo, Mich., had her left arm broke and received a slight cut on the head; Miss Jessie Bernard, of Kalamazzo, was slightly injured on the head; Miss Elia E. Mellen and Mrs. C. Ferguson, of Romeo, Mich., and Miss Emma Lamb, of Howell, Mich., were slightly injured. Miss Emma Blackman, of Kalamazzo, escaped Miss Emma Blackman, of Kalamazoo, escaped without any injuries. The injured were brought at once to the Glen House. Lindsey, the driver, is probably fatally injured. Mrs. Vanderhorn, of Chicago, received slight inter-

A Fatal Duel in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.—Colonel E. B. C. Cash, of Chesterfield, killed Colonel William M. Shannon, of Camden, in a duel yesterday. Specials to the News and Courier say that the duel took place at Duboss Bridge, on the

border of Camilen County. Shannon was the challenging party, and fired first, the ball striking the ground near Cash's feet. Cash then fired, and the ball passed through Shannon's heart. Death was instantaneous.

Colonel Shannon denied to the last his having reflected in Mrs. Cash's legal proceedings. ing reflected on Mrs. Cash's legal proceedings, which cau-ed the trouble, and challenged Cash on account of the latter's abusive publi-

cations concerning him. Shannon was a law-yer of high character, and leaves a large and dependent family. The meeting took place at 2 o'clock yesterday. This fatal duel was the outcome of a controversey between Colonel E. B. C. Cash and Capt. W. L. Depass and Colonel William M. Shanzon. Depass and Cash made arrangements to fight, but did not meet in consequence of the arrest of the former. Snannon was challenged by Mr. Clinch, one of the parties to the controversy, but the challenge was refused. Cash then published Shannon as a coward, and out of this it is supposed the meeting arose. The difficulties above mentioned led to the formation of the Camden Anti-Dueling Association. Colonel Shannon was about sixty years of age, and universally beloved and respected.

A Herrible Boiler Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 10 .- This morning at 2 o'clock one of the battery of seven botters in Painters Iron Mill, on the Sou hside, exploded with a loud report, killing Fred Grable, the engineer, and William Black, the fireman, who were buried under the debris and horribly mangi d. Grable leaves a family. Black was only eighteen years old. The mill had not started and there were only three men in the boiler room; the other man escaped. The iron-clad building, used as a boiler house, was completely wrecked. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The fact that thousands of gal-lons of water were thrown a terrible distance, show the water was plenty. The loss to the building is \$5,000. The Coroner will invegate.

Trouble Brewing at Wabash, Indiana, CINCINNATI, July 11 .- A Gazette special from Wabash, Ind., says: "Trouble is apprenended here between the farmers and police of Wabash. The farmers have been cutting the dam which gives the Wsbash its water supply because it increases the back-water overflow on their farms. Seven were arrested after a resistance, and extra police have been sent out to protect the dam.

Tanner's Fast. New York, July 12.—Dr. Tanner completed a fast of fourteen days at 12:30, and expresses

confidence of completing forty days. His weight is 133 pounds, and shows a loss of 24%. The doctor in attendance said though outwardly Tanner remains the same, his request for more blankets, his desire for more sleep and his pulse and temperature show him to be weaker.

The Chantauqua Meetings, JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 8 .- The Chautauqua

meetings for 1880 epened to-day with a school of languages. There was a good attendance of pupils registered.

Mr. English Calls Upon General Hancock. NEW YORK, July 12.-William H. Engilsh Democratic nominee for Vice President, called upon General Hancock to-day,

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

The President and family have taken up heir residence at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, for the summer.

At the dinner of the Cobdea Club in Londons Friday night, De Lesseps made another speech tayoring the Panama Inter-Oceanic Canal. Mathias Schmidtt, residing near Madison Ind , who, for several years, has been engaged in the culture of willow, is mysteriously miss-

The deepening of the channel of the St. Lawrence River up to Montreal will be completed this season, so that ships drawing twenty-five feet can pass up without danger. It is stated that the United States Govern-ment is negotiating with the Porte regarding the safety of American missionaries in Eu-ropean Turkey, should trouble break out there. Carrie Monntjoy, one of the best known and most depraved prostitutes in Indianapolis, swallowed eight grains of morphine Saturday night, with fatal effect. Crossed in love is said

to be the cause. Intelligence has been received of a sickening outrage committed by Martin Lotts upon the person of his daughter, a child thirteen years old. The crime was committed in Nelson County, North Carolina.

Secretary Schurz says orders will de Issued immediately to employ all necessary military force to prevent any occupation of the Indian Territory by the Payne expedition, or any similar unlawful intruders.

Thomas Carson, of Angoia, Ind., an old gentleman of fifty-seven years, committed sui-cide by taking morphine, on Friday night. Temporary insanity, caused by ill health and financial embarrassment, is the supposed

The pork packers of St. Lauis, several of whom have a large trade with the German Empire, are considerably exercised over the recent Imperial decree preventing the impor-tation of the hog product into that country,

simply on sanitary grounds. The weather all over Ireland, up to the pres ent, has been most favorable. It is expected that the potato crop will be enormous. It promises to exceed anything seen in Ireland since the period anterior to the famine of 1847. The root and cereal crops are also luxuriant.

Rev. Barnas Sears, DD., LL.D., for many years President of Brown University, Providence, R. I., and subsequently manager of the George Peabody fund for educational pur-poses in the South, his home being at Stanton, Va., died at Saratoga, N. Y., on Wednesday,

The North Carolina Republican State Convention met at Raleigh on Thursday, 1,000 delegates being present. J J. Young presided. The platform indorses Garfield and Arthur. Judge Ralph P. Buxton was nominated for Governor and General Rufus Barringer for Lieutenant Governor. Sara Bernhardt sails for New York from

Havre October 18, with a complete company, and will make her debut at Booth's Theater November 8, in "Adrian Leconvreur." Jeanne Bernhardt is in her sister's company, whose stage manager will probably be Belvaux, the stage manager of Rachel's American troupe. Mrs. Stine Sefton, the wife of a farmer living north of Greensburg, Ind., ran a rusty nail in her foot some days ago. Lockjaw set in, and Friday night, atter about forty-eight hours of most intense suffering, death came to her release. She had only been married about a

year and a half, and leaves a husband and one The census of Chattanooga is estimated at thirteen trousand three hundred. In 1870 the city contained only six thousand and ninety-three inhabitants, having increased 118 per cent. in the last decade, a larger increase than any other city south of the Ohio. The County now contains twenty-three thousand souls, an increase of 80 per cent. since 1870.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Nymphus Bassett, an elderly farmer residing five nitles north of Shelbyville, Ind., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He had been plowing near his house, and noticing the coming of a sudden thunder-storm, unhitched to return home.

While letting down the fence gap near his barn the fatal bolt descended, and ne was lett dead, while his horse walked lessurely to the stable. Shortly afterward his body was discovered by his family.

The official census will probably give St Louis less than 350,000 population. While the Supervisor has made no authoritative statement to that effect, it is generally believed to be the fact, and no denial of it is attempted. The additional list of 25,000 names, collected by the letter carriers, has not been added to the official enumeration by the Supervisor.

Miss Susie Peary, seventeen years old, a stu-dent in the Normal College, New York, Satur-day swam from the foot of Ninety-sixth street, North River, to the dock above Fort Lee, a distance of more than five miles. The tide and wind were against her. She had not been in the water for two years to swim any considerable distance. Before long she is to make a ten mile swim up the Hudson to Yonkers.

During a terrific thunder storm Wednesday sternoon the house of M. J. Deyson, between Sea Plain, N. J., and Ocean Beach, was struck by lightning prostrating most of the inmates. It is feared Mrs. Deyson received fatal injuries. All were in such a condition that it was neces ary to carry them out of the house, waich soon burst into flames. The fire, however, was soon extinguished.

Judge Lawrence on Saturday officially notified the Treasury Department that he declined the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, recently tendered him. The incrence here is that Lawrence believes he can deteat Keifer for the Congressional nomination in the Springfield District. The office is now vacant, Porter's resignation having taken effect on

Saturday morning at 2 o'clock one of the batterles of seven boilers in Painter's Iron Mill, on the South Side, Pittsburg, exploded with a loud report, killing Fred Grable, the engineer, and Wm. Black, the fireman. They were both buried beneath the debris and terri-bly mangled. Grable leaves a family. Black was only eighteen years old. The mill had not started, and there were only three men in the boiler room. The other man escaped.

The vice commercial agent of the United States at St. Marc, Hayti, informs the Lepariment of State at Washington that dry goods of American manufacture are being imported throughout the Haytian Republic on a large scale, rapidly driving out British manufac-tures. So much so, indeed, that agents from England are being sent out to the West Indies to try to regain their lost market. The Hay-tians are predisposed in favor of American goods. Four years ago American dry goods were scarcely known on the Island. The pro-visions consumed are from the United States.

TIRED OF THE BLOODY SHIRT.

An Interview With General Pearson-Harmony and Peace.

General Pearson, of Pennsylvania, who recently declared for Hancock, defines himself more minutely in the following interview which he recently held with a representative

of the Pittsburg Leader: Reporter—It is currently reported on the streets that you propose to support Hancock.
General Pearson—For once street report has proven true. I sm. indeed, for General Hancock, and will not only vote for him but do all I can to induce others to do the same. I do not consider that I have any more influence than any other citizen, and may not be able to make others see as I do, but you may rest assured that no effort will be spared on my part to secure as many votes for the man of my choice as can be.

R .- Will you tell me why you have so sud-

denly taken this step?

G. P.—Certainly. As you know, I was an alternate delegate from the Twesty-second Congressional District, and attended the Republican National Convention held at Chicago. went there an out-and-out Grant man, believ ing that he slone could be elected, and that his election would restore the feeling which every citizen North and South desired, that very many of thos opposed him resorted to al who the contemptible tricks generally resorted to by pot-house politicians to defeat him. Ribald songs were treely sung about the hotels, scurritous cheulars spread breadesst- in fact, any-thing, everything, reputable and disreputable, as done that would in any manner have a endeacy to belittle the man that stood up and fought for his country's flag. I left Chica-go before the nomination was made, and when I found that another Ohio man had been placed at the front I concluded it was time to stop and think. When the Democratic party plac-d General Hancock's name at the head of the ticket I, knowing him personally and having seen him in battle, concluded I would be going back on the very many resolutions unanimously adopted by the Republican Convention, viz.: "That all things being equal, we must give the preference to the soldier." If I did not support him, General Hancock is a man of whom any party might be proud; and there being so little difference in the platforms of the two parties (if any, that of cincinnati is the best) that, to my mind, it becomes a question of men, and thoroughly knowing General Hancock's character. I consider that pe will carry out General Grant's ideas, as promulgated by him at Lee's surrender at Appointtox, and be the means of filling up the di-ch that has so long divided the North and South

R -But ain't Garfield a soldier as well as G. P.-Garfield, 'tis true, was on good old Pap Thomas' staff for a short time, and doubtless filled the position as his Assistant Adjutant General to his entire satisfaction. But I be-lieve, with Rutherford B. Hayes, that a "man who would leave the front to accept office, ought to be scalped." Now, I am not certain that Hayes said that. If he did, it was about the best thing he has ever uttered. There is no doubt of one thing, and that is this: When our people were building fortifications and throwing up rifle pits to protect this city, we all threw up our hats and shouted with that intense enthusiasm which comes from an honest expression of gravitude, when we heard that H*ncock had driven back the "three lines deep and 4500 strong" that threatened to overrun Pennsylvania. No man living can speak disparagingly of Hancock's valor, and mark my words, he will prove to the satisfaction of the American people that he was not only a soldier but is a statesman.

R.—But, General, you are a member of the National Union Veteran Committee, and all o

Chairman of the City Republican Executive Committee; will you still retain your positions

on those Committees?
G. P -- Certainly not, I have forwarded my resignation as the member from Pennsylvania to General Grant, who is Chairman of the Union Veteran National Committee, and have also resigned as Chairman of the City Republican Executive Committee. I must act consistently, and I have no right to retain those positions when my actions may be against the interest of those whom the members of the two Committees may indorse.

R.-Will you take the stump for Hancock? G. P.—My efforts as a stump speaker were never valued very highly. I believe in a still-hunt campaign. People read and make up their minds after deliberating. My idea is to place the facts plainly before the public in the shape of documents and through the medium of the press. An article in a good newspaper will be read by thousands who would not at tend a public meeting. By accident I got out to Greensburg last night, and at the Democrat-ic ratification meeting made a few remarks. R. -Is that all you have to say about the

matter?

G. P.—Well, I think you have received a pretty good dose. As we Episcopalians say, "This ends the first lesson." The second and finall one will be in November.

It.—One more question. Do you think Hancock will be elected, and, if so, why?

G. P. (emphatically)—Yes; and I base my opinion on the fact that the people are tired of this bloody shirt business, and are anxious to see if the Democratic party can do what we have failed to do-and that is to restore har-

mony and peace throughout the country.

Where Garfield Did His Hard Fighting, [Atlanta Constitution.]

Garfield did most of his fighting in Congress during the war. He was a soldier armed with a reaping book and a money purse. He won great victories as a lobbyist and went into the Credit Mobilier business merely for recreation.

An Irish agent, having been instructed to raise rents, called a meeting of the tenants and apprised them of the intention. "You can afford it," said he; "see how prices have risen." Silence was broken by an old farmer, who said: "Yes; there is no denying that. It used to cost a pound to get an agent shot, and now, be jabers, it can't be done under two." The rents have not been reised.

HANCOCK IN CALIFORNIA.

Why Senator Farley Thinks the Pacific Coast Sure for the Democracy.

[New York World, June 7.] Senstor Farley, of California, 18 now at the New York Hotel. In conversation yesterday with a reporter of the World, the Senstor said: "I think the nomination of Han-cock for the office of President makes California more than a doubtful State, and will give us a Democratic victory there this General Hancock is very well known there, and he is a favorite with men of all

"He has been in California on service, has he not?"

"Yes; he was on duty in the lower part of California during the years preceding the war, but his record since then has been watched, and he is well known there."

"What of the Kearney movement?"
"Well, from what I hear, and from what the newspapers say, I judge that Kearney has been thrown overboard, and that the men who have been following him will be found in place in the Demogratic ranks. You see, California has had her share, and more than her share, of trouble from Republican misrule, and the business men are anxious for a change; they see a season of rest and certainty under a Democratic Administration, and they are willing to do all they can

to bring it about." "How did the Chicago nominations strike the Republicans of the Pacific Slope?"

"Very badly, indeed. They were all ready to make a big fight with Blaine, but they have not yet recovered from the shock which the name of Garfield seemed to give them. I think it is eafe to say that the change from Blaine to Garfield has made a difference of 10,000 votes in the count of the State of California at the coming election. Since the Cincinnati Convention I have telegraphed to the Pacific, asking as to the reception of the news of the work of the Convention, and the answers which I received to day say, 'We can carry the State,' and the more I hear and look at the work before us out there the more I think it possible that we can do so. The State on a fair count is Democratic anyhow, but things have been so mixed that it is almost impossible to say where the vote really lies.'

"Have you any local issues to confuse the campaign?" "None. It will be a straight fight on the

general ticket. There are Congressmen to be chosen, but no local elections in the sense that you mean." "What of the other Pacific States?" "Oregon is one of the doubtful States, but

from what I know of her she will go Damocratic under such a leader as Hancock. Yes, I think you may safely assume that all three of the Pacific States will go Democratic this vear. "Does not Hancock give general satisfac

tion to the better class of Republicans?" "He does to all who are not bound to the machine. He is regarded as a very good candidate by all independent voters, and from this class we shall, I think, draw

"Is there any special feature of the situation which will secure the Democratic ticket

support in your State?" "The party received the nomination, as I have said, gladly, but the business men of the State will give it victory—the men who have built up establishments of their own, and have put out capital in business enterprises. They have had enough of Republican uncertainty; they point to the record to show that the whole policy and practice of the Republican party for years past has been against their interests on the Pacific Slope, and these men are anxious for the stability which they see will come in with the return of the Democrats to power. I feel more sure every day as I hear more from the State that we are to make the State of

California Democratic this fall." ROSECRANS ON HANCOCK.

At a great Democratic ratification meeting in San Francisco, June 25, General Rosecrans as Chairman, being introduced, said: "Fellow-citizens, to preside ever an assemblage such as this, composed of men distinguished in all the professions, in commerce, in trades, in the arts-men with patriotism and intelligence, whose purpose in meeting here is so well understood—is certainly a very great honor, but superadded to that honor is also the fact that they assemble here to perform a very great and very solemn duty. They are to give the voice of this great State and express the judgment and belief of a very vast number of their fellow citizens upon the selections made in Circinnati for the candidates for Presidency and Vice Presidency the

to be voted for by the Demo-cratic people. That adds to the in-terest, but neither of these would suffice to have induced me to appear in public-not that I lack interest in the Democracy. Few have made more sacrifices for those principles than I have from the beginning of the war until this day. [Cheers] Nor would I have been here under any ordinary circumstances, although as a citizen of this Republic, nothing that concerns its future is indifferent to me; but until now

have not seen a time when appeared to me a great and solemn duty to stand out in favor of actual Democratic work. The Democratic Convention at Cincinnati has proposed a candidate of the United States, to whom, when a young man, I taught civil and military engineering, and I know him very well. He is a clean man [loud cheers], a gallant and prudent commander, and a brave and chivalrous officer. I think the nomination promises to do things for the future which ought to make every patriotic man's heart leap for joy." [Loud cheers]

THE MOUNTAINS FOR HANCOCK. CATSKILL, July 5 -The nomination of Hancock and English is received by the hard-fisted and stalwart Democracy of this little mountain County not merely with satisfaction but with pronounced enthusiasm. The Republicans are correspondingly spiritless, and many of them, some 200 or 300 in the aggregate, have already declared their intention to support Hancock. Greene County always gives more or less of a Democratic majority; that, in 1876, was 1,100, and was the largest in any Presidential election. That the majority for Hancock and

party in this State, and is said to be one of the best stump-speakers in the State. He now publishes his purpose to vote for General Hancock, saying:

eral Hancock, saying:

The Democratic party, by it leaders and in its platform, has, since 1868, opposed all the forms of monopoly, centralization and military despotism (except that it has in some instances ignored the money question), and its platform is not now what I would wish it. Yet, at the present time, the only opportunity I can see to check the progress of Republican party and not indirecily assist it in its success, is offered by the Democratic organization.

In the nomination of General Hancock I recognize the opportunity to forever heal all sectional wounds, and render permanent the fruits of peace by elevating to the Presidency one of the noblest of Union soldiers, and one whose love for civil liberty, as shown in his order of November 29, 1867, and other declarations of a similar character, is a sufficient guarantee that under his administration elections will be untrameled and our laws maintained without revolution or bloodshed.